

Future items for the FSC arms control and disarmament agenda will likely include: regional arms control arrangements;¹¹ the creation of nuclear-free zones; the control of small and light weapons; and assistance to post-communist states in implementing Western transparency and control standards in arms trading.

4) *Shaping a New Generation of CSBMs*

Building on one of the hallmarks of the OSCE, the FSC has continued to expand and modernise the set of confidence-and-security-building mechanisms for Europe. The evolution of these measures has affected both the *types* of information being exchanged, and the *means* of verification.

The Vienna Document of 1994 on CSBMs has been viewed as successful in building openness and transparency among participating states – even in a changing security environment. At the 1999 Review Conference on OSCE Principles and Commitments, the 1994 Document was credited with creating "a new pattern of relations in Europe" and engendering "a single European security space without dividing lines."¹² The FSC was particularly active in introducing additional thresholds for notification and observation, a more effective mechanism for communication between state capitals,¹³ and more substantial provisions regarding defence planning and military contacts.

These adaptations were brought together in the Vienna Document 1999 (signed at Istanbul), which was the culmination of three years of negotiation. The key chapters of the Document include: the Annual Exchange of Military Information; Defence Planning; Risk Reduction; Contacts; Prior Notification of Military Activities; Annual Calendars; and Compliance and Verification. The major changes from the 1994 Document involve attempts to make CSBMs more applicable to a changing military and technological environment, an increase in evaluation quotas, a lengthening of the verification period, and a chapter on regional CSBMs which encourages OSCE states to "increase transparency in a bilateral, multilateral or regional context".¹⁴

In fact, the question of regional mechanisms for confidence-and-security-building has been a recent

¹¹ See, for example, the Chairman's Summary to the FSC's Seminar on Regional Arms Control in the OSCE Area (18 July, 1995).

¹² See "Report of the Rapporteur on the Review of the Implementation of All OSCE principles and Commitments Relating to the Politico-Military Aspects of Security," in OSCE, Review Conference 1999, p.43.

¹³ This includes the recent adoption of the "OSCE Communications Network Document," Agenda Item No. 2, FSC Journal 270 (6 October, 1999). In order to facilitate the implementation of the Vienna provisions, participating states have established a network of direct communication between their capitals. To judge from the January 2000 decision on communication account arrears, this has not been a smooth process.

¹⁴ For a complete version of the Vienna Document 1999, see the OSCE's on-line handbook at [Http://www.osce.org/e/docs](http://www.osce.org/e/docs).